

VOL. 17, NO. 16

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 16 1911

\$1.25 PER YEAR

THAT 'POSSUM SUPPER.

Six Thousand Dollar
Syndicate Planned

To Corner the Local Commercial
Drift of the Colored People

J. C. JACKSON, PROMOTER

A New Newspaper, Shoe Store
Clothing Store, Grocery, Dry
Goods and Notions all
Anticipated

Permanent Organization Hastily
Effected—All the Official Papers
Filed—Price of Shares Rules
and Regulations to Be Submitted
Later

THE STANDARD, together
with more than one hundred
other invited guests, enjoyed
the hospitality of Mr. J. C.
Jackson in the form of a 'possum
supper, given at the U. B.
F. Hall on Thursday night, De-
cember 7th.

Mr. Jackson has the reputa-
tion of being the greatest en-
tertainer along this line in Lex-
ington, and the spread upon
this occasion fully sustained
that view.

But "after the supper he took
the platform," and from up his
magic sleeve let fall a fully-
developed plan to organize
what has been styled the Lex-
ington Co-operative Commer-
cial Association with a capital
stock of not less than six thou-
sand dollars, for the purpose
of operating numerous business
lines, among which were men-
tioned a newspaper, clothing
store, shoe store, grocery, etc.

A permanent organization
was asked for at once, and all
official places have been filled.
Quite a number were dumb-
founded at what seemed to be
snap judgment taken. How-
ever, a large number danced to
the music, and perhaps fifty
per cent. of those present en-
rolled.

Now since we have escaped
the volumes of cigar smoke
and emerged to the open air
again, the whole affair is given
for discussion.

In view of the fact that no
rules or regulations have been
submitted, and the price of
shares has not been definitely
announced, the organization
has not as yet reached the
point where sane and fair dis-
cussion might be considered
"knocking."

The STANDARD, with a host
of others, can clearly see that
the time is ripe and has never
been more auspicious than now
for the colored people here in
Lexington to undertake and
succeed in a commercial way.

The backbone of the appar-
ent feuds that have long ex-
isted has been broken, and the ag-
grievations and promoters of dissen-
sion have found other employ-
ment. Consequently the ques-
tions come, Why not go for-
ward? What is to hinder?

Mr. Jackson, too, is one of
the watchmen on the walls who
sizes up the situation nicely,
but we don't mean for him, or
any small coterie of individuals,
to capture all these good things,
and turn their benefits to pri-
vate ends and personal promo-
tions of any favored few.

The writer believes and it is
his opinion that the social fea-
ture of Mr. Jackson's meeting
was good and ought to be con-
tinued from time to time, and
the people thus held together;
that this move should be con-
tinued as a Business League
upon the Booker Washington
plan to foster business venture
among colored people; in these
meetings, from time to time,
supported by a small stipend
of membership, talk business,
think business, and plan new

business.
Those who feel that a news-
paper can be made a success,
let such get together on such a
proposition. Those who have
an idea of a clothing store busi-
ness, let them get together
on that, and so on.

But let the big league meet
from time to time and hear re-
ports from those in business, so
that the weak and struggling
can hear suggestions and im-
prove thereby.

We cannot endorse the idea
of a mighty syndicate gobbling
up what little business the Ne-
groes are now doing. We have
a newspaper plant, we have a
clothing store, we have a gro-
cery store, we have first-class
shoemakers who know the shoe
business already. Why not first
put these on a substantial basis,
then add to the list all the new
lines practical?

This is not the day of trust
development. Big corporations
are being dissolved in favor of
small, struggling business en-
terprises. The tendency of
things is to give every man
who is entitled to life a living
chance. The STANDARD, too,
pleads for continued existence,
and there are others also.

We need a business league in
Lexington, so that when our
local standing delegate, who is
a member of the National Com-
mittee, goes off to the National
meeting presided over by Dr.
Booker Washington, he will
really represent something defi-
nite.

It has been fully ten years
since our local league disbanded,
and not since—just prior to
the visit of Dr. Washington
here at that time has an effort
been made to revive it. What
is the reason it can't be revived
now? Prior to the 'possum
supper that was thought to be
the object of that call, but the
'possum supper is over and
passed, and we have no busi-
ness league yet, but instead we
have the embryo of a syndicate
that would monopolize every
Negro business possibility in
the city. Can it stand? Will
it stand?

The STANDARD thinks the
plan should be revised.

RESOLUTIONS

On Death of H. E. Seymore, By
Officers of the Constitution
St. Christian Church

At a meeting of the Elders and
Deacons of the Constitution
Street Christian Church, called
for the purpose of taking such
action as might be appropriate in
reference to the death of Bro. H.
E. Seymore, one of the Elders
of the church, the following resolu-
tions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased God
the Almighty and All Wise, who
setteth the bounds of our habita-
tions and numbereth our days, to
take from us our beloved Brother
in Christ and fellow officer in the
church, who for many years has
been a consistent and active mem-
ber and officer of said church, be-
ing a most liberal contributor to
its support; and whereas it is fit-
ting that one whose life was so
productive of good should be kept
in the memory of the church;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That the death of
Brother H. E. Seymore and his
soul's flight from earth has occa-
sioned a great loss to this congre-
gation and its board of officers;
that he was in our humble judg-
ment a Christian indeed, and that
in his exemplary life were gathered
a large majority of the noble qual-
ities that characterize the ideal
man; that he was ever loyal and
devoted to the cause of the blessed
Savior, into whose presence we
believe he has found welcome;

Resolved, That the Board of Of-
ficers of this church view with
deepest regret and sincere sorrow
the remains of this our dear Bro.
Seymore, and hereby express our
heartfelt sympathy and con-
dolence for the bereaved relatives.

Resolved, That we commend
them to Him who doeth all things
for the best, and counsel them to
trust in Him, and weep not as
they who have no hope, for we
are satisfied that the deceased was
while in life, a true man—true to
his God, true to his church, and
true to himself and friends.

Resolved, That this Board has
lost a most valuable member and
the church a noble Elder whose
place will be difficult to fill.

Resolved, That the C. W. B.
M., the Sunday-school, and every

YOUNG MEN MAKE SUCCESS OF BUSINESS



Mr. Lewis Williams, Jr.

The above is a likeness of
Mr. Lewis Williams, Jr., the
senior member of the firm of
Williams & Reed, Undertakers
and Embalmers, 186 Deweese
Street, this city, both phones
office and residence. Polite,
prompt and efficient service.

The STANDARD inserts this out
at this time for no other pur-
pose than to call attention to the
young Negro in business, and to
acquaint our friends of the fact
that all that is good in the race
is not with the fathers.

The subject of this sketch was
born in Versailles, trained in the
schools of Versailles, Frankfort
and Berea.

He chose for his life work the
undertaking profession for which
he especially fitted himself, being a
graduate of Prof. J. H. Clark's
Cincinnati College of Embalming,
in class of 1901, and during his
twelve years' practice has contin-
ued his studies through series of
lectures given by Prof. A. A.
Dodge, of Boston, at Louisville
and Indianapolis 1902-3, Prof.
Eckels at Louisville and Nash-

other organized church auxiliary
have sustained a great loss of one
who was a friend and helper of ev-
ery department of the church
work.

Resolved, That a copy of these
resolutions be spread upon the
church records, and a copy be for-
warded to the bereaved family and
to the press for publication.
Done this December 10, 1911.
(Signed)

B. J. TAYLOR,
Chm'n Gen. Bd
S. H. SAUNDERS,
Chm'n Deacons
JEROME TYLER,
Sec'y
D. I. REID, Committee

EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN

Booker T. Washington's Open
Letter, Urging More and
Better Schoolhouses.

To the Colored People of the South:

This is a season of the year
when for several years it has
been my privilege to call the
attention of our people to the
importance of improving the
facilities for public school edu-
cation. I mean the masses of
children in the small public
schools.

As I have said before, I think
a very small percentage of the
children of our race can be sent
to a large boarding school. The
masses must be educated at
home in the small public
schools if they are to get any
education at all.

As I have studied conditions
in most parts of the South, I
find that the people on the
whole deserve the greatest de-
gree of credit in their efforts to
educate their children. In many
cases they pay tax themselves
aside from what they pay in
the way of public taxes, in or-
der to build schoolhouses and
extend school terms. This is
all commendable.

We want, however, to be
sure that we go forward every
year. If we do not go forward
in providing better school facil-
ities, we will go backward, be-
cause the number of children

to be educated is increasing
each year.

My special object in calling
attention to this matter is to
impress the ministers, business
men, teachers, and other lead-
ers with the importance of hav-
ing comfortable, well-furnished
schoolhouses in every commu-
nity. You will not accomplish
much in the way of education,
no matter how good a teacher
may be secured, without a
good, comfortable schoolhouse.
In many cases, especially in
the Gulf States, the school-
houses provided for the educa-
tion of the Negro children are
disgraceful. In some cases,
they are not fit for animals to
stay in. It is a cruel imposi-
tion upon teachers and pupils
to compel them to sit in a cold,
uncomfortable schoolhouse day
by day. In such cases it is im-
possible for the children to learn anything.

The thing that I urge upon
each community is that they
unite their efforts this fall and
winter in providing a good,
comfortable schoolhouse. If ev-
ery person will contribute a
small amount in the way of
money or labor or some kind of
farm produce, within a few
months a good, comfortable
schoolhouse can be built and
furnished in every community
in which our people live.

Good schoolhouses will mean
in the future good teachers and
a school term lasting eight or
nine months in the year.

If those who read this com-
munication have not already a
good schoolhouse in their com-
munity, I earnestly beseech
them to begin at once to build
one.

One other thing: Often a
large amount of the money put
in a school building is almost
thrown away because no plan
has been provided for the su-
pervision for the work of erect-
ing it. No matter how inexpen-
sive the schoolhouse may be,
care should be taken to get an
architect or some other compe-
tent person to draw plans for
the building.

Wherever it is possible, of
course, the public school au-
thorities should be asked to
provide public school facilities
for the colored children

4. C. J. MYERS 4.

Cloaks, Ready-
made Suits, and
Skirts to be Sold
at COST for the next
TEN DAYS. Come
and get our prices be-
fore buying. Beauti-
ful line of Holiday
goods at REDUCED
PRICES.

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Lexington, Ky

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LEXINGTON KY.

decent schoolhouse. Where it
is not possible to obtain a suit-
able building from the authori-
ties, the people should get to-
gether themselves and erect a
schoolhouse that meets the
needs of pupils and teachers.

In many of the cities and
small towns in the South, thou-
sands of children are suffering
for education because there are
not enough schoolhouses in the
South to properly seat and pro-
vide for the Negro children.
Wherever this is true our lead-
ers should come together and
formulate their needs, and
bring them before the public
school authorities. They should
continue to urge their needs
until schoolhouses are provided
for our people.

I have noted that in some of
the cities nearly one-half of the
colored children are kept out of
school or are in school only
half a day, because of lack of
room. Our race, like other
races, can only secure proper
educational facilities in the cities
by constantly urging their
needs on the proper authorities.
This should be done by every
community and city where the
public school authorities have
undertaken the task of provid-
ing school buildings.

I am glad to add that in
many of the communities and
cities of the South, creditable
schoolhouses are provided in
an increasing degree for the ed-
ucation of the Negro child.
But we not only want to see
that no backward step is taken,
but that we go forward both in
the country and city year by
year in providing decent, com-
fortable school buildings.

In connection with what I
have said in this letter, we as
a race must bear in mind that
one-half of the colored children
in the South do not attend any
school at all. Unless these have never been excelled by and

conditions are speedily changed
our race in this and succeeding
generations will be greatly
handicapped by ignorance.
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama,
Dec. 11, 1911

A GREAT BANQUET

Given in Washington to Wm. H.
Lewis, the No. 2 Boston
Lawyer

Appointed by President Taft to
the Office of Assistant
Attorney General.

WASHINGTON—Wm. H. Lew-
is, Assistant Attorney General
of the United States, was ban-
queted Monday night, Novem-
ber 27th, in the auditorium of
the True Reformers' hall by
over 150 enthusiastic banquet-
ers.

The hall was decorated with
flags and bunting. A large por-
trait of President Taft was in
the center of a large cluster of
American flags. The Wilber-
forcean orchestra played patri-
otic airs. In the galleries were
fashionably-dressed ladies of
the Capital's smart set, looking
down upon the scene of festi-
vity and merriment.

Charles E. Hall, a prominent
census official, who was chair-
man of the committee of man-
agement, presented Professor
L. M. Hershaw as the toast-
master of the evening. This
marked the beginning of the
toasts of the evening, which
in point of wit and eloquence,
these have never been excelled by and

banquet board at the Nation's
Capital.

"Three cheers for Lewis!"
These were given with a gusto,
that marked the high tide of
the evening's enthusiasm.

"This has been the happiest
moment of my life," said Mr.
Lewis, when he began his re-
marks. "To-day is my forty-
third birthday. In crossing
the meridian, the equator of
life, I am glad to have had
with me such a goodly company
of friends and comrades. You
have certainly given me a warm
time. I knew I had arrived at
the chloroform age by your at-
tempts to Oslerize me. Never
before, sir, have I received
from men of my own race such
a splendid testimonial of their
esteem and regard. I assure
you that it touches me most
deeply, and places me under
triple bonds of gratitude and
service."

"If only we could have true
friendship and comradeship of
even those gathered here, with
faith in themselves and their
fellows, indeed we should have
the most splendid race the sun
ever shone upon."

"We could make divine our
country here, but, as Daniel
O'Connell said, speaking of the
Irish race more than half a
century ago, 'God knows I
speak of the saddest race the
sun sees.' So I speak to-night
for the most distracted race the
sun sees, a race torn by bitter
dissensions, factional feuds and
strife."

"I plead to-day for friend-
ship, for comradeship, between
men who desire and are striv-
ing for the same thing, and the
same high ideals of life. We
seldom realize that comradeshi-
is the great dynamic force of
human progress. The com-

Continued on Page 4

Lexington Standard

DANIEL I. REID, Publisher.
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

Umbrellas have a way of finding new owners these days.

China seems to be doing a thorough job of awakening this time.

This is the season when the average janitor is an ardent coal conservationist.

New York is to spend \$30,000,000 on education next year. It needs every cent of it.

Neither electric currents nor one's neighbor's chickens should be allowed to roam at large.

Girls look as though they would have to grow a lot in order to fit their new fangled baggy overcoats.

Meanwhile other shaky dams holding back water that might destroy towns should be braced up.

An amateur has no business trying to fly. Let him hang his hat on a hanger, but don't go near the aero.

Edison is under the fire of the Germans because he says they drink too much beer. He might invent a substitute.

New York's death rate has reached a new low mark. We congratulate that city upon being such a poor place to die in.

A burglar who coughed like a motorcycle robbed a garage. What could he do if he were trying to rob a coughhouse?

Yes, Claribel, as you say, the duke of the Abruzzi must be a very domestic man, since he has been sweeping the seas.

A Massachusetts woman has left her estate to the old maids of her town. How absurd! There are no old maids these days.

Prospects for the rice crop are good, but that does not especially interest the young woman who is soon to become a bride.

The New York man who is trying to compel his wife to marry her affinity has evidently made a study of the refinements of cruelty.

An 1894 dollar, lurking around Chicago, is said to be worth \$650. There are times when a dollar is worth more than that.

For \$10,000 an Indianapolis man is pushing a wheelbarrow around the country from capital to capital. How does this assist the uplift?

It was polite of Togo to give his gift horse to the emperor instead of to the elevator man, to whom so many American hand their gift cigars.

The office boy's relatives will now regain their health for a few months, the frequent reports of their deaths having been grossly exaggerated.

Your plain citizen will do little aviating across the country so long as the necessity remains for private trains in the immediate background.

New York courts have sent to the penitentiary a farmer who recorded a horse race bet. It is better for the amateurs to leave these affairs to the professionals.

Those Harvard astronomers who have discovered a new comet should have waited for a more opportune moment. There is too much real news in the papers these days.

Brooks' comet is now moving away from the earth. It can still be seen by the naked eye in rear elevation. It has a fuzzy tail and looks like a two-cent star that has got mudged.

Earle Ovington is going to try to carry mail by aeroplane from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. It is hoped that he will assume no needless risks by reading post-cards on the way.

It is reported that women are going to wear smaller hats this winter. The milliners must have discovered that some of the women had big hats that were as good as new left over from last winter.

The hoopskirt has appeared in Paris, and the first one seen on the streets created quite as much of a sensation as the first bubble skirt, and doubtless will be quite as strongly denounced. It has been so long gone that not even the memory of the good old times can save it. In fact, if it is imported as a fashion, it will be so new as probably to receive more reprobatious attention than even election frauds.

When a sculptor says that a Boston statue of Psyche needs more clothes he does not reflect upon the decorative value of the Psyche knot. He merely calls attention to its inadequacy.

As the bath tub is the great symbol of civilization, and as those nations who make the most use of it are the most progressive, it is gratifying to note that the mission Indian in southern California is coming under the uplifting influence of the bath tub; he is using it for a bed.

Friends of Diaz are reported to be plotting for the purpose of restoring him to power in Mexico. Why can't they, since he has succeeded in getting away from trouble, let the poor old man alone?

An English inventor is working on a wireless telephone which will enable one to talk any distance. Moreover, what perfected a man can carry one in his pocket and be right in touch with his house or office wherever he is. What then will be the use of ever going away?

AFRO-AMERICAN CULLINGS

At the Grand opera house in this city, the people of Texarkana will have the opportunity of listening to one of the leading negro educators of the world.

Booker T. Washington, president and founder of the Tuskegee Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., is beyond any kind of cavil or doubt, today, the foremost man of his race, not only in the United States, but in the world.

He is known throughout the United States and is well liked by the leading men of all creeds and political parties because of his real worth among the people of his race along lines which, if followed, certainly stand for the moral and industrial uplift of the American negro. He believes in education for the negro in the United States, but qualifies this belief with the suggestion that the education must be practical and in such way that it will prepare the negro for a life of usefulness in the community in which he lives. There are certain people in various parts of the country who differ with the distinguished colored man, in this respect, but their number, never large, is constantly decreasing.

Booker Washington would eliminate every particle of idleness among the members of his race, by inculcating energy, morality and industrious habits through the medium of industrial schools and colleges. Albeit he is not encouraging the colored people to enter politics. He has seen enough of this to know that there is very little in it for the white man and nothing for the negro. To be industrious, honest and attentive to business, however that business is, seems to be the great vital text upon which the career of Washington centers, and it is a most worthy one. It took Washington a long time to prove to the people—the white people of the south—that he is sincere, but he succeeded in doing so and now he has the satisfaction of knowing that throughout the nation, institutes like his beloved Tuskegee, are being established and that great and lasting results for good are flowing therefrom.

It is sincerely hoped that his visit to Texarkana will be productive of good things. Not that the white and colored people are not on good terms, for it can be stated here that the races are on excellent terms, there is no point of conflict and the colored people as a rule are industrious and law-abiding; but simply because his discussion of the principal features of the race problem, from an industrial viewpoint, will be beneficial to the entire citizenship.—Editorial: Texarkana (Tex.) Courier.

A quaint or homely way of expressing a truth is often the most forcible. A minister, possessing an irrepressible sense of humor, has been lecturing us as to the best way to get along in the world. He said one need know merely how to "tick the world" and get from it a measure of what may be wanted. These are his illustrations: He tickled an old sow with a stick, on one occasion, and she edged over toward him to be tickled some more. The tickling was repeated several times, and soon she was flat on her back enjoying the tickling to the highest. Tickle the ground, said he, and it will yield in comparative abundance. Some young men put up the wall that young women will not accept their attentions. These fellows are green on the "tickling process."

"Tickling the world" is another way of saying that success with the public depends principally on the way people are approached—on the tact a person shows in his daily dealings with his fellows. Carry a cheerful expression, smile often, and people will smile back and give you a respectful hearing. It is the hardheaded, close-clinked person going about with an air of "know-everything-you-know-nothing," who is continually grumbling about this being a "hard old world." Get it into your head that you are merely a part of this great big piece of world machinery; and that each person you meet is as much a part of it as you are. Turn yourself a loose to learn something from every one with whom you come in contact. Try the plan of "tickling the world," and you will experience better results in all your affairs.—Southern Life Magazine.

If we were called upon to name the two worst enemies of the negro in America we would not hesitate to answer, "whisky and pistols." The name of the race is the reckless, irresponsible young negro who fears neither God nor man, and whose degradation can be traced directly to the two evils, whisky drinking and pistol "toting." When an ignorant youth fills up on mean whisky and has a gun in his pocket he at once becomes a menace to the public peace. While others than negroes are equally as guilty of the evils mentioned, we are concerned just now in helping to lift our own burden.—Star of Zion.

Wealth and education must be broadened in the negro's affairs. These are the principles of race building, which will create harmony between the two races.

We urge every negro family to read some good negro newspaper. The negro paper gives encouragement to your boys and girls, and it is the only source of negro literature that reaches you directly.

There is no excuse for any child being out of school. If they have time to walk the streets all day, they certainly have time to spend a few hours in school, each day, for five days in the week. They are missing opportunities that will cause regret in the future.

Youths, what are you living this life for? Have you planned anything for your future, or are you traveling the ordinary rut of life, looking for nothing but existence alone, without any of its worthy or attainable ambitions? You should consider these questions and awake from that sleepiness and reach out for higher ideals.

The avenues of education are open to you. Much of the employment is given you, and vast opportunities await you who make the best of it. Stay out of the north and remain in the southland, where myriads of chances await you who will prepare yourselves. The southern negro is branching out into every available business. He is becoming wealthy and is preparing the way for our young men, if they will prepare themselves for the positions.

Morality and Christianity must be practiced extensively among the young men. They must organize Bible classes, libraries, debating societies, gymnasiums, etc., which tend to develop the individual morally, mentally and physically and lead him to follow a quiet, beneficial and intelligent life. There must be some training along these lines to the extent that it may become hereditary in generations to come. When we follow these principles, we are following good factors of benefit to the race in every respect. We will diminish the number of our boys in the chain gang, put a ban on excessive immorality and renovate into intelligent action, uncultured minds.

There are many young men who, by misfortune, are thrown into poor circumstances, and have not the chance to acquire an education. This is a pitiable case and should be remedied, and the only remedy to his condition is compact association, which brings about sympathy and aid for him and awakens the spirit and manhood in him to acquire some knowledge of a course of learning.

Take heed, help your fellow man, and build stronger men intellectually, physically and morally.—Palestine Plaindealer.

"The Chronicle is glad to welcome Booker T. Washington to Houston, and feels that he will be extended a courteous and befitting greeting by men of all races."

"He has, by his own unaided efforts, risen from a position of poverty and humility to one of commanding influence. He has wrought a great work for the people of his race, and has, by both precept and example, sought to lead them into the paths of nobler and more useful living."

"He has recognized that to train the young negro properly he must train not only his head and his memory, but his hands and his heart. There are many worthy people of the negro race in Houston, and they will give the great representative of their race a welcome befitting his worth."

"Mayor Rice, by participating in the ceremonies of the evening in his capacity of chief executive of the city, does a graceful and commendable act. It will show to those who seem so greatly to misunderstand the feeling of the southern people towards the negro that under all proper circumstances and to the limits which social propriety permits the southern man is always ready to help the negro and to encourage him in his efforts to rise in the world."—Editorial, Houston (Tex.) Chronicle.

Out at Boley, the all-negro Oklahoma town, an old-time barbecue was given a few weeks ago in order to promote good feeling and good will generally. Indians from the surrounding country were invited, and came in large numbers. After dinner had been served the speaking began on the part of Indian and negro orators.

One Indian seemed to voice the sentiment of his people towards negroes in a speech which follows: "Indian always friend to black man. Red man and black man get well together. Red man he owns much land. Colored man he make big field make much cotton, much corn. Red man gets his share without law suit, no trouble with black man. He good to work to pay lease. Red man has plenty to land, he want colored man to work his land. Indian man he wants to sell land. White man he wants to buy Indians' land. Make big bargain, take land way from Red man. Indian wants colored man to work his land and make big field for squaw and papoose."

"Rich man he get behind Red man and the Red man he make way for him; Red man he lead black man he follow, and Red man take him through all right."

Bishop George Blackwell, one of Zion's ablest bishops, is very pronounced against a growing evil in the ministry amongst us, that of spurious titles from spurious and fake schools. He rather decries the prevailing practice and thinks the time has come to denounce the schools and the men. To which we add our most emphatic Amen! Away with fakers in every profession amongst us!—Mobile Press.

Plant that small plot of land in truck next year and realize something.

It is somewhat disgusting to see some of our young men so extreme. We saw two youths, dudes you may say, walking down the streets with enough cloth in their trousers to make a Roman gladiator a suit. There is a class of our people who go to the extreme in every respect. Boys, clothes don't make men. It takes something in your head and the dough, dough.—Palestine Plaindealer.

Strive to attain something in a life's time commendable to your people to be recorded in their annals.

CANADA'S CENSUS

A THIRTY-TWO PER CENT INCREASE IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

That Canada has come rapidly to the front in the past ten years is amply shown in the results of the census recently made public. The population of the Dominion is now placed at 7,081,869, which with outlying points to be heard from, may bring it up to 7 1/2 millions as compared with 5,371,315 in 1901. Though these figures are large, they do not present a total as large as was expected but they do show a greater increase of percentage in population for the decade than any similar increase in the United States. The highest percentage ever reached by the Republic was 24%; the percentage of increase in Canada for the decade is 32%. Thus it will be seen that the provinces west of the lakes, with the great broad fertile acres ready for the sowing and immediate reaping of grain and the valleys of the British Columbia capable of producing fruit with which to supply its neighboring provinces east of the mountains, have attracted numbers, which has exceeded the most optimistic of the expectations of ten years ago.

Upon the prairies of the ten years ago there was but a sparse scattering of people; but today, no matter in which way you go, take any direction, and you find homes and farms and good ones too, occupied by the very best class of people in good sized settlements with plenty of room for five or six times as many more. The population of Alberta is set down at 372,919, as compared with 73,022 in 1901; Saskatchewan 453,508 as compared with 91,270 in 1901; Manitoba's 454,691 compares well with its 255,211 in 1901; and so does that of British Columbia—362,765 as against 178,657 in 1901; but in a territory as large as this a population of 1,543,000 is little more than discernible in point of numbers. The work through it has been great. Look at the towns that have been built up; its cities, Winnipeg with 135,000; Vancouver with upwards of 100,000; Calgary with 43,000; Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon; Lethbridge; Medicine Hat, Moosejaw, splendid cities—none better anywhere, well maintained and equipped. These have come with existence and been built as they have been built by reason of the splendid agricultural country by which they are surrounded. The population is scarcely discernible. A population ten or twelve times that shown by the recent census could be easily maintained in even greater wealth than that which maintains the present numbers. There is certainly a wonderful future for Western Canada, and that which goes to the development of the west will enrich the last. This is the growing time in Canada and what has been done in the past ten years is but a beginning. The next decade will show a far greater advancement. In the meantime Canada is bidding welcome the progressive and industrious citizen. The invitation is a standing one. At the forthcoming land exposition in Chicago, Canada will have one of the best exhibits of farm products that has ever been made and it will be well worth while inspecting it and getting information from those who may be in charge.

AN EASY LOSER.



He—You're worth a million and I'm penniless. Will you marry me?
She—No. Why did you ask me?
He—I wanted to see how a man feels when he loses a million dollars.

ERUPTION COVERED BODY

"Three years ago this winter I had a breaking out that covered my whole body. It itched so it seemed as if I should go crazy. It first came out in little pimples on my back and spread till it covered my whole body and limbs down to my knees, and my arms down to my elbows. Where I scratched it made sores, and the terrible itching and burning kept me from sleeping. I tried several remedies all to no purpose. Then I concluded to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, also the Resolvent, for about four months, and they completely cured me of eczema. I have had no return of the disease since. I never had a good night's rest after I commenced using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I had only used them a few days before I could see they were beginning to heal, and the terrible itching was gone."

"Those that lived in the house at the time know how I suffered, and how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured me. I never take a bath without using the Cuticura Soap, and I do not believe there are better remedies for any skin disease than the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Miss Sarah Calkins, Waukegan, Ill., Mar. 16, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 5 K, Boston.

The love of the beautiful is becoming not only the possession of the rich, but the desire and possession of the very poor.—Rt. Hon. John Burns.

A woman may not be able to make a fool of every man she meets, but she can make something just as good.

ASSISTANCE FOR NEGROES

Board of Education Endorses Denominational School at Augusta, Ga.

BISHOP E. E. HOSS TALKS

"NOT OPPOSING THE INTERCHURCH COLLEGE, BUT PREFER WORK WITHIN OUR CHURCH," SAYS THE BISHOP.

Nashville, Tenn.—"No, we are not opposing the Interchurch college, we are simply taking the position that all the work which is done by our church for the colored teachers and preachers should be done through the agencies of the church and not through any independent or alien instrumentality."

This is the statement made by Bishop E. E. Hoss in answer to a question as to whether or not the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is opposing the American Interchurch college in its relation to social and religious training among the colored people.

A called meeting of the executive board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which Bishop Hoss is a member, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Dr. Percy Maddin, also a member, and resolutions were adopted endorsing the college in Augusta, Ga., and the administration of the present officials was strongly commended.

A communication from the board of missions was read in reference to the enlargement of the facilities for training colored preachers in the college and such additional facilities are thoroughly approved by the executive committee.

Similar action was taken by a special committee appointed for the purpose of determining the policy of the church in regard to the training of negro teachers and preachers. This special committee met yesterday also, the meeting being held at the publishing house and the college was endorsed unanimously.

The committee consisted of Bishop J. H. McCoy, Dr. J. D. Hammond, Senator John H. Sheppard, Dr. John M. Moore and Mrs. MacDonnell. Sitting with the committee by special invitation yesterday were Dr. E. B. Chappell of the Sunday school board and Mr. Stonewall Anderson, secretary of the board of education.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting was an account given by Senator Sheppard of a visit to Mound Bayou, Miss., where the entire population is colored. The visit of Senator Sheppard was greatly appreciated and a paper expressing this appreciation embodied the statement that there was an urgent need of sermons from the white ministers of the southern Methodist church.

It was the sense of the committee expressed in a resolution offered by Doctor Moore, that the Methodist Episcopal church, South, should operate through the Colored Methodist Episcopal church directly in all its efforts toward social and religious training of the negro, and in all other lines of work, but that the advantages offered by the church should also be open to the people of other colored churches, and especially to the Colored Methodist churches. This resolution was adopted.

The committee also will recommend that the trustees of the college in Augusta, Ga., be respectfully asked to give consideration to the advisability of enlarging the department for the training of preachers at the college and of establishing a correspondence school for colored preachers in the church.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"In view of the need of enlarging the work of the college in several directions, it is recommended that the request be made to the trustees to consider the matter of authorizing the president of the college to set about raising immediately an endowment for the college. Assured of raising funds for current expenses. It was also recommended that the board of missions give its hearty endorsement and pledge its support to such a movement."

"Resolved, That the secretaries of the home department take steps looking to the holding of Sunday school institutes among the colored people, and that as a means to this end, the services of Doctor Chappell and his assistants be secured in the enlistment of the general Sunday school board and of the conference Sunday school boards in this work."

The question of employing young women and others in training Sunday school teachers in the cities was discussed, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that specially equipped and well-trained persons be employed by the home department of the board of missions to teach and train groups of colored Methodist Sunday school teachers in our cities; and,

"Resolved, That this committee call attention to those pastors and city mission boards that employ deaconesses and other trained workers to the opportunity which they have in them to help in the development of the religious and moral life of the negroes, and to arrange for such use of them."

HE DIDN'T MIND.

The little boy was carrying home the empty bowl that had contained his father's dinner, when a big bully appeared.

"Do you mind if I kick that bowl?" inquired the bully.

"Not a bit," said the small boy. "You mean that? Do you mind if I kick the bowl?"

"Not a bit," said the small boy. "For the last time. Do you mind if I kick the bowl?"

as shall lead to the accomplishment of this end."

The following resolution was also adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that our home secretaries should use all legitimate means to arouse public sentiment among the white people in the communities where there is a large colored population in favor of proper housing and sanitation among the negroes, and that efforts should be made to enlist employers of negroes in towns, cities and country in reasonable plans for the social betterment of the negroes in their employ. The committee hereby expresses its sympathy with sane and well matured negroes who are making efforts to bring about through their leagues the educational, industrial and moral improvement of their people."

After discussing the question of training colored workers the following resolution was adopted: "We believe that the college should be the educational center through which the Methodist Episcopal church, South, should at present undertake to prepare colored men and women for religious service. We respectfully recommend that the board of education and the board of missions and the trustees of the college consider the advisability at their next meeting of establishing a training school as a department of the college for the training and equipment of young women deaconesses, settlement workers, Sunday school teachers and for other religious work."

FORCE OF HABIT.

"How easy," mused Robert Edeson, it is to form a habit and how hard it is to break one. Last week I was out on a little joy ride when I came to a dignified looking gentleman standing beside an auto, about which were scattered tools of various sorts. Two of the tires were removed. The dignified gentleman was perspiring freely and looking helplessly at a sympathetic lady in the tonneau.

"Having some trouble?" I asked, stopping.

"I decline to be interviewed," he replied.

"Carburetor out of whack?" I inquired.

"I have nothing to say," he answered stiffly.

"Had a blowout?"

"I will not make a statement at this time."

"Stripped your transmission?"

"I don't remember."

"Look here, old chap, you seem to be in trouble. Isn't there anything I can do to help you?"

"I refuse to answer on the advice of my attorney."

"Did the steering gear get stuck, or what?"

"You may quote me as saying I had nothing to say."

"Well, you're a crusty person. Don't you want some assistance?"

"I have nothing to say."

"Oh, don't bother him," begged the sympathetic lady in the tonneau. The poor man has been a witness before the grand jury and two investigating committees in the last month, and it has affected him oddly."—Young's Magazine.

A YANKEE INSULT.

A book on etiquette with chapter to illustrate how the colloquial politeness of one locality may become the dreaded faux pas of another is needed for the information of travelers.

Recently a northern man traveling on a train which stopped at a small southern railroad station took advantage of an opportunity to exchange pleasantries with an old negro woman who sells sandwiches made of delicious fried chicken.

"Mammy," he began innocently, "do you raise your own chickens?"

He thought it was a compliment. Before replying she turned the whites of her eyes on him ominously.

"Yoh all kin keep dat talk to yohself," she said. "It doan mean nothin' roun' yeh, man. It only goes for to show dat yoh hain't no southern gemmen!"

AN APPRECIATIVE GUEST.

A Scotsman brought his entire family of seven to visit a relative in London. They were entertained in a manner that left nothing to be asked for two weeks—theaters, suppers, cab rides about the city, excursions into the country. The whole time McPherson never put his hand in his pocket to pay for a thing.

When the family was going home the Londoner and his cousin went into the buffet for a final glass. From force of habit he groped for his wallet, but Sandy gripped his arm.

"Na, na!" said he. "Ye've been verra gude in me an' mine this fortnight past. Mon, we'll hae a toss for this last wee nipple!"—Success Magazine.

HE HAD PROSPECTS.

She was a lady visitor to the prison, kindly and well meaning, and as she chatted with a burglar who had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment she thought she detected signs of reform in him.

"And now," she said, "have you any plans for the future on the expiration of your sentence?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am," he said hopefully. "I've got plans of two banks and a postoffice."

"No. I should like you to."

"Oh, would you? Then watch me!" exclaimed the burglar as he shattered the bowl to atoms.

"No you mind now?"

"Not a bit," replied the small boy, edging away. "My mother borrowed the bowl from your mother this morning. You'll hear all about it when you get home!"

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system. Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called Sarsatabs.

Pettit's Eye Salve. QUICK RELIEF FOR SORE EYES. If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water.

In Sunday School. "What can you say of Cain?" "He was the first boy scout."

Mrs. Wanslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle.

After a man has been married about a year he begins to wonder why his friends didn't get busy and have him locked up before he did it.

Blood Poisoning is often caused by slight cuts or wounds. Death may result. Harniss Wizard Oil will draw out the poison, heal the wound and prevent serious trouble.

Shipwreck Up to Date. "Captain, is there much danger?" "Not a particle. A moving-picture outfit will soon be along and rescue us after they have taken a few films."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

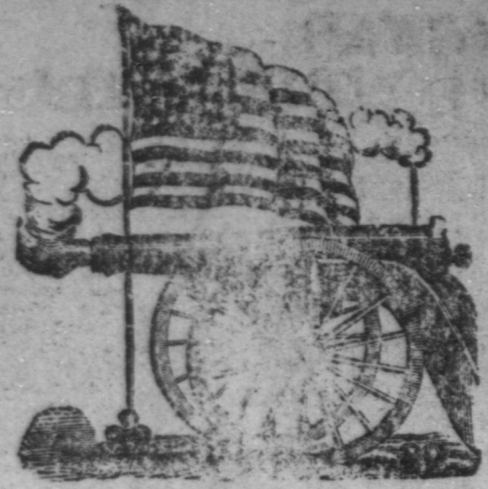
If They All Knew. A woman speaker told a New York suffrage meeting that "we women haven't concentration. Our minds just go flitting around and don't get anywhere." Considering which, is it not superfluous for mere woman to muse about in women's affairs when they know themselves so well?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Distemper. In all its forms among all ages of horses and dogs, cured and others in the same stable prevented from having the disease with Spohn's Distemper Cure. Every bottle guaranteed. Over 75,000 bottles sold last year. \$50 and \$1.00. Good druggists, or send to manufacturers. Agents wanted. Write for free book. Spohn Med. Co., Spec. Contagious Diseases, Goshen, Ind.

Most Fickle Man. When Col. William M. Howard, now a member of the tariff board, was electioneering for congress one autumn in bygone days he struck a backwoods county in Georgia, and got very busy talking softly to the voters. He was much concerned about a man named John, who was now for him, then against him, and always changeable.

"What's the matter with John?" the colonel asked one of his constituents. "Aw, you can't tell nothin' about John, colonel," was the assurance. "He is the most fickle man you ever see. Why, he has had religion so many times, and been baptized in the creek down here so often that the bullfrogs know him every time he's 'rersed."

THE LESS



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CHAS. J. PARKER, Adv. Agt.

ADVERTISING RATES
Given on Request.

Entered as second class matter April,
1908, at the Postoffice at Lexing-
ton, Ky.

This is evidently the time for
the young men to come forward
and take upon themselves the res-
ponsibilities that mark the good
citizen. There are a goodly num-
ber now in business or following
profitable trades here in this city
who are doing well, rearing fam-
ilies and securing homes.

Such should be made mention
of and thus be given the encour-
agement that comes of kindly
notice taken and which is as
helpful as the miles stones along
the way or the clock that marks
the hour of day.

With all due deference for our
seniors we feel that they need
not fear to lend all possible aid to
our young men. A few months ago
an effort was made to establish
for the colored people a Y. M. C. A.
and erect a building. It struggled
but finally gave up. In a short
while another move will be made
in the same direction. What will
be the attitude of the fathers at
this time remains to be seen.

Let us not abuse our opportuni-
ties. All must share alike the fail-
ures as readily as to claim the
benefits from public enterprises.

At a meeting of Emancipation
Celebration Committee,
held at the residence of Mrs.
M. S. Blackburn Thursday
night, a program was arranged
and placed selected to hold the
local celebration of the 49th an-
niversary of Negro emancipa-
tion in the U. S. A.

A strong program will be
presented, and the past achieve-
ments, present condition, and
the future outlook will be dis-
cussed by Rev. R. E. Hatha-
way, representing the soldiers,
and Rev. W. Augustus Jones
for the citizens.

A mammoth parade of all the
uniform lodges in the city,
headed by Hamilton's Military
Band, it is hoped, will add a
new and interesting feature to
the old soldiers' annual dirge
upon this occasion.

A committee on place of
meeting was given permanent
form, and this committee is to
hold itself in readiness to find
ample accommodations if pros-
pects for an overflow meeting
present themselves, and any
danger of a congestion is appar-
ent.

It is hoped that the celebration
this year will eclipse all former
records. It is laid upon the lines

Williams & Reed Are The Progressive Undertakers 186 Deweese Both Phones

of local benefits and local interest
free from every iota of personal
enhancement or petty fears.

Mr. H. A. Tandy has been
assigned the complete charge of
all musical arrangements, and this
feature will be well cared for.

Following is the program:
Reading Proclamation, by Mrs.
M. S. Blackburn, for Women's
Relief Corps.

Solo, by Miss Josephine Lee, for
Auxiliary Sons of Veterans.
Paper, by Mrs. Mary Thompson.
Remarks, by Mr. Wm. Simpson.
DR. W. H. BALLARD, Pres.
MRS. M. S. BLACKBURN,
Acting Sec'y.

ST. ANDREW'S NOTES

An informal reception was given
in honor of Rev. J. M. Mundy
Thursday evening at the residence
of Miss Margaret Hummons. A
general invitation was extended to
all friends of St. Andrew's church.
The evening was greatly enjoy-
ed. Between forty and fifty guests
were present.

The Kindergarten of St. An-
drew's Church will give an enter-
tainment at Ladies' Hall on Tues-
day night, December 19. Admis-
sion 10 cents.

Rev. J. M. Mundy returned to
his home in Henderson, Ky., Fri-
day after a very successful ten days'
mission at St. Andrews Church.

FIRST BAPTIST NOTES

There was a mortgage burning
at the First Baptist Church last
Sunday night. The church is now
entirely free from the old debt
that embarrassed the work at the
time when the present pastor, Rev.
W. Augustus Jones, was called to
take charge.

The Bara a Philathea Class will
listen to their annual sermon
preached this year by Rev. E. A.
Clarke, of the St. Paul A. M. E.
Church, on Sunday December 24,
at 2:30 p. m. All are invited to
be present to hear his message.

The new calendars for the First
Baptist Church for the year 1912
have been received and are now
ready for distribution. They are
more attractive than any used
before showing an interesting cut
of the pastor and a brief history of
the church and other valued infor-
mation.

Rev. W. A. Jones and Rev. E. L.
Baskerville were the first to respond
to the Standard's call giving special
invitation to our citizens to make
contribution of news, clippings or
discourse for publication from time
to time. Three gentlemen and good
citizens are leaders of leaders. Some
men know for themselves what they
should do. Others are born to follow
and though they occupy places of
leadership yet they are passive and
belong to that class that usually say
afterward "I told you so."

"Tell Them"

Don't forget to tell the Merchant
who appreciates colored citizen's
trade also, that you "just" saw
his Ad' in the STANDARD.

Great Banquet

Continued from page 1

radeship of Jesus of Nazareth
and the twelve disciples made
possible our glorious Christian
civilization.

"The evolution of true hu-
man democracy and human
brotherhood has been going on
for centuries, and the process
is still going on, and will con-
tinue until everywhere the
world over, man to man, a
brother shall be for a' that, for
a' that. The time will come
when the world will little care
for the man of race or color,
but will rate him just in pro-
portion as he has made his life
useful and honorable and has
contributed in the smallest de-
gree to the progress and uplift
of Christianity.

"This banquet, this honor,
Mr. Toastmaster, I cannot take
and will not take as purely per-
sonal. It was meant as much
for the office as the man. The
high honor of which I hold the
mere naked title was meant for
you, and the words of our
President, 'as a recognition of
the progress of the race and an
encouragement for the future,'
I am only the conduit, a mere
accident.

"I have only one ambition—
so to administer the office as to
justify the President's selection
and the bestowal of this honor
upon our race, and so to act in
all things as not only not to re-
flect any discredit upon the ad-
ministration and the race and
country, but to reflect the
highest possible credit there
may be in my humble ability.

"I ask you to rise and drink
the toast to the President of the
United States, our country and
our cause."

Chairman Charles Hall read
the following letter from Presi-
dent Taft:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Nov. 27, 1911.
Mr. Chas. E. Hall,
Chm'n Ex. Committee,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

The President has asked me
to thank you warmly for the
kind invitation which you ex-
tended to him in your letter of
November 22d and to assure
you of his appreciation of your
courtesy. While he regrets that
he will not be able to be pres-
ent at the banquet which is be-
ing tendered to Assistant At-
torney General Lewis to-night,
the President would be glad to
have you convey his good wishes
to the guest of honor and
those assembled in compliment
to him, and give expression to
his hope that all may have a
most enjoyable evening.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
CHARLES D. HILLES,
Secretary to the President.

Chairman Hall also read the
following letter from Attorney
General Wickersham:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
Washington, Nov. 24, 1911.

Charles E. Hall, Esq.,
Chairman Ex. Committee
617 U Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am gratified to learn that a
reception and banquet is to be
tendered to Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral Lewis next Monday evening.
This recognition of Mr. Lewis is
well merited, as his appointment
is perhaps the most distinguished
selection of one of his race that
has been made for any public of-
fice in the United States. The po-
sition of Assistant Attorney Gen-
eral is one of great dignity and
responsibility, which Mr. Lewis'
connection with the Government
in the past has furnished assur-
ances will be fully met and dis-
charged by him. I beg that you
will allow me to add my best
wishes to the many greetings that
will be given him at your banquet,
and to express the great interest
which I have ever felt in the wel-
fare of the race of which he is so
eminent a representative.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed)
GEO. W. WICKERSHAM,
Attorney General.

Dr. Booker T. Washington sent a
telegram regretting that he
could not be present on account of
a previous engagement, and Hon.
Henry Lincoln Johnson likewise
sent his regrets, being detained in
Atlanta on important legal busi-
ness.

Failure of the gas
Friday and Saturday
caused the STAN-
DARD to hold over
to Monday before go-
ing to press.

CHICAGO NEGROES

Making Better Progress than
Those Elsewhere in the
Country.

Many writers have advanced
theories and reasons for so-called
race question conditions. The sub-
ject has been studied in every sec-
tion of America with but little
success, for the very reason that
humanity is not subject to rules,
but responds only to the primal
laws of nature.

The Negro, being after all a
human being, has simply ascribed
such knowledge as has been offered
him in the different communi-
ties in which he happened to have
his being. For this reason Chi-
cago and the surrounding territo-
ry have shown more advance than
any other portion of the United
States. Chicago's great indus-
trial institutions needed labor.
During the period between 1870
and 1890 immigration from the
South responded to the call. The
Negro who came worked side by
side with the foreign-born laborer
under supervision of Yankee boss-
es. From the one he learned by
actual contact how to work steady-
ly, how to use his wages thriftily,
the beauties of a home, and a de-
finite system of savings. From
the latter he acquired a true know-
ledge of the word liberty, a prop-
er dignity, and a manly bearing.

The Chicago stock yards have
been responsible for more Negroes
becoming taxpayers than any other
institution in this land, except-
ing possibly the Pullman com-
pany.

Contrast the horizon of these
men with that of Eastern Negroes,
nearly always servants at hotels,
clubs or homes, where the nature
of their employment brought to
their view nothing but ease, splen-
dor of garment, surroundings
and extravagance. The Eastern
"boy" saw "Mr. George" during
his hours of recreation and imi-
tated him. He saw the top of
society's structure without know-
ing of its foundation, as did the
Chicago boy. Without that influ-
ence and without the paternalism
of the Southland, the Chicago
Negro developed a business abil-
ity based upon economy and wil-
lingness to work.

These seemed to be the founda-
tions upon which is built Chi-
cago's black citizenship.

Another primitive law prevails
there. That is "Birds of feather,"
etc. Notwithstanding any res-
taurant in town will serve a Ne-
gro, none need to, for in that ter-
ritory, between Twelfth and Fifth-
th Streets, along Wabash, State,
Dearborn and Armour, can be du-
plicated—any downtown restau-
rant's bill of fare. State Street
has its Pekin Theater as well as
several smaller ones. Its bank of
\$200,000 capitalization, real estate,
concerns, department stores, ho-
tels, small shops, even its own col-
ony of artists, an incorporated
concern that does a mail order
business, its lodges that own their
buildings and its churches their
own edifices. A steam laundry is
owned and operated by an individ-
ual. As a purely industrial matter
I can mention 35 saloons owned
outright by Negroes and catering
to their own trade. And the whis-
key business is not out of propor-
tion to the other lines of business.

Dentists, physicians and attor-
neys are plentiful and average
well.

As I said before, 'this business
and professional structure rests
upon a solid foundation of labor.
Asphalt paving gangs and railway
construction gangs send into Chi-
cago to their families twenty-two
hundred and fifty million dollars
per year. The stock yards con-
cerns get blank receipts for over
six hundred dollars annually.

Railways out of Chicago send to
the State Street merchants a half
million in hard earned wages via
Negro employees.

With such an industrial show-
ing and paying taxes on two mil-
lion dollars' worth of property,
owning five hundred thousand
dollars worth of stock in these
corporations of their own, it is
really no surprise that the Negro
is more in evidence in public ser-
vice in Chicago than anywhere
else in this country.

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Atty. Chiles

Urges His People to
Help One Another

EDITOR OF THE STANDARD:

The political contest is now over. I
hope now to see what, if anything,
will come to the Negro from either
party. Under the Republican State
administration, please inform me,
what more was given to him than un-
der the Democratic administration?
Please enumerate.

Well, I believe, "To the victor be-
long the spoils." By thus acting all
will know exactly where we are. As
it is, there is no certainty.

I know there is great "talk" about
taking this and that out of politics,
but what good does that do? If by
taking a certain measure out of polit-
ics, more good will result, and there
will be fairness to all, I say then take
such out of politics. But if by so do-
ing "all things continue as they were"
then I again say "To the victor be-
long the spoils."

When this is applied, I feel con-
fident that more good will result to the
Negro, especially. As it is, he gets
but little either way matters go, be-
cause he does not make himself felt.

I know, dear sir, that some fear
"Negro domination" etc., but to all
fair-minded people it is apparent that
this is only manifest weakness of
those who cry such when everyone
can see that they have all on their
side—numbers, power and means.

Please let me know what you are
going to do about keeping up the
STANDARD. Why do you not send it to
me regularly as you used to do, and
as you ought?

You must not forget that "We"
talk a great deal about "race pride,
race pride," but when we come to do-
ing it, showing it, "we pass by on the
other side." Now please inform me
which you prefer, the talking man
and those who do nothing or very lit-
tle to help their race, or the people
who do little talking about race
pride but show theirs by supporting
same and helping in every way they
can?

Now, dear sir, please take sugges-
tion. If you expect to make your pa-
per a success, cease waiting for others
to join in and help you, but throw
yourself into your paper and go ahead.
Be assured of this: That I will give
you my support.

As a people we are too much like
Dr. Washington says, we have too
much of the crab instinct. We do not
like to see one another succeed. Un-
less you are of my lodge, church or
order, or a member of everything I
get up, I will not do anything to
help you, but I will give my work,
thereby my means, to help the other
races, so that they may continue to
give respectable employment not to
our children, etc. and keep you only
holders of wood and drawers of wa-
ter. It is time now that we become a
right race thinking people, and begin
at least, to act for our best good, then
for the community. This the other
races are doing; this we must do. This
done, then they will have greater re-
spect for us.

Now remember that I am here. If
you have any work in my business,
give me an opportunity to do it
for you. If this be done then
there will be no just complaint.
But for you or any of us to talk race
pride, and then act to the contrary, it
is only down-right hypocrisy.

Yours for the good of the race,
J. ALEXANDER CHILES.

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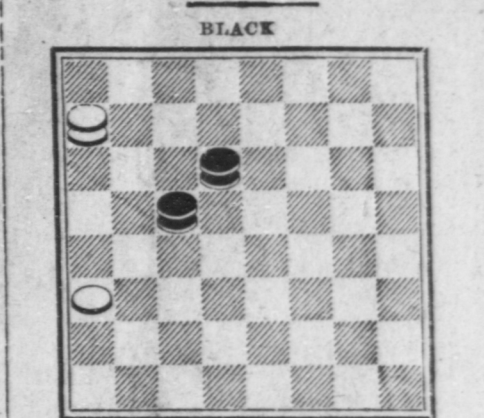
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15	18	17	13
18	15	9	14
1	5	14	17
15	10	17	22
10	14	22	25
5	1	25	22
1	6	22	25
6	10	21	22
10	16	22	25
15	18		

B. WINS.

21	17	18	22
17	14	1	6
5	1	6	2
1	5	22	17
14	9	17	14

B. WINS.

9	13	18	22
21	17	5	1
17	14	1	6
14	10	22	18
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